

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 1

January, 1941

CHINESE NUMISMATICS

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS

PERMANENT COIN EXHIBITS

TEXAS CURRENCY

COINS OF COLOMBIA

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 8, No. 1

New York, January, 1941

Whole No. 69

Some criticism has been noted regarding the valuations put on South American coins in previous listings in the Journal so the editors have decided to omit such valuations in the Colombia list and others in preparation. An indication of rarity will be given on the more important coins.

The publishers of the Journal have discontinued accepting advertisements from other dealers. The high production cost of our magazine has made it impossible to maintain this feature as the cost of printing often exceeded the amount received for advertising. The Journal during 1941 will contain sixteen full pages of coin articles every month, making a total of 192 pages in a year, certainly a valuable reference book for one dollar. The policy of important serial publications will be maintained.

Numbers Four and Five of the Coin Collector Series will be ready before the end of January and will complete

the first series. Announcement of the second series will be made in the February Journal.

A new series of articles on early American and United States coins will begin in the February Journal. Popular information will be given on many different groups. The editor will be assisted by two or three prominent collectors in building up this feature.

Collectors who have not sent in their renewals should do so at once as we automatically suspend mailing on expired subscriptions and do not have a large supply of back numbers. No real collector will want to miss the important material to be published during the coming year.

The Editor wishes to thank Julius Gutttag and Ernst Kraus for information regarding coins of Central and South America.

CHINESE NUMISMATICS

By E. KANN

Chairman, Numismatic Society of China, Shanghai.

It would be idle to attempt arguing whether ancient Lydia, or else China, can claim to have first used metallic money. Personally I think that the prize would go to China, which country can boast of an uninterrupted use of metallic currency for at least 2,500 years. It needs no emphasis to assert that in the course of twenty-five centuries the variations of the money circulated in the country must have been stupendously extensive under the influence of cultural evolutions. Therefore numismatists will find that, when exploring the field of Chinese coins alone, they would not only have their hands and minds full with interesting material, but that they would be incapable of attending to all of the numerous branches making up the wide subject of Chinese numismatics.

First of all there are at least 5,000 distinct varieties of ancient Chinese bronze coins, all of which were cast in moulds from say B.C. 700 to the end of the nineteenth century A.D. At first these appeared in the shape of miniature implements, as spades, knives, bells, bridges, etc.; then as flat rings, out of which developed round coins with a hole in the center, the well-known Chinese "cash" coins. There are numerous Chinese collectors devoting their time and savings to this extensive branch only. Foreigners could not successfully follow suit, because the inscriptions invariably appear in Chinese characters only, without either foreign words or figures: only sinologues could, if they were numismatically inclined, attempt to vie with Chinese collectors. While great rarities are counted amongst "cash" coins, it is a fact that one can still find genuine knife money, dating back about 2,400 years, for one United States dol-

lar, or even less. Naturally, the notion of "uncirculated" does not exist here, for coins cast in a primitive manner were faulty when they were produced. Then in the course of circulation throughout centuries they became abraded by constant wear and covered with green patina.

Minting money by modern machinery in China is only fifty years old, for 1890 witnessed the first attempts to coin money in Canton. The other provincial mints, of which I can enumerate thirty-one, began their careers between 1898 and 1905. In the short period of their activity they produced enormous quantities of coins, which represented great sins (not to use a stronger expression) and comparatively few benefits to the country. Strange as it might sound, even modern machinery failed to turn out "uncirculated" coins, seeing that many provincial mints produced pieces which had a portion of their inscription or design illegible from the very outset. But the Chinese people, accustomed to sufferings, remained fatalists, arguing that as long as the coin had its prescribed size, weight and fineness, it was nobody's business to worry about the wording of the legend. There were exceptions, as for instance the Canton mint, whose output invariably was beyond reproach as far as finish was concerned. But this praise does not relate to Canton's honesty in connection with the fineness of its output.

Modern mints of China, during the past fifty years, manufactured coinage in gold, silver, nickel and copper. Gold coins in almost all cases were unauthorized and do not deserve special comment in a general description of China's currency system. On the other hand, the

striking of silver coins was very large and is to be investigated here. Still more prolific was the production of copper coins, a movement which made the multitude of impoverished people permanent paupers. These two branches are now to be dealt with separately.

Silver coins were first produced by means of modern machinery in 1890 at Canton. Gradually many other provincial mints started to compete, inscribing the name of their own province on each coin and varying the designs according to their own taste. The year 1935, when real currency reform was introduced in China, witnessed the end of silver coinage and intended to have all mints in China closed down, replacing them by one large Central Mint at Shanghai. The latter struck only copper ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 1 cent), nickel (5, 10 and 20 cent) after 1935 and had 1 and 5 cent aluminum pieces turned out at Shanghai (at a private plant) in 1940.

Apart from a moderate amount of tael coins, mostly trial pieces, China produced silver coins in denominations of \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. These may roughly be divided into imperial coins, characterized by the dragon emblem on the obverse, and republican coins. It is difficult to correctly estimate the total quantity of silver coins produced in China in the course of those 45 years. Nevertheless I venture an estimate after careful study and exhaustive researches. It is clear to me that my figures cannot be correct to the fullest extent, because many mints guarded their doings as a profound secret and did not divulge production details. But I have cause to state that, though I am erring, it is on the conservative side, i.e. production was somewhat larger than I am recording here.*

In round figures the output of silver

coins by Chinese mints (not counting the dependencies of Turkestan, Tibet, etc.) were as follows:

	Pieces:
1 \$	2 billion,
50 cents	200 million,
25 cents	1½ million,
20 cents	3 billion,
10 cents	700 million,
5 cents	190 million.

The last three categories include the output of nickel pieces between 1936 and 1939, though these do not represent more than from 1 to 7% of the totals. It is not easy to determine how many varieties of silver coins there exist, but counting variations from the original design (from dies newly engraved), an estimate of from 4,000 to 5,000 is not exaggerated. It will thus be understood that a person specializing in Chinese silver coins will have a life job to accumulate a representative collection. However, this particular branch offers unbounded fascinations. Probably it is a strain of human character to ignore blessings which are there in plenty. As long as silver freely circulated in China as currency (until 1936), very few people stopped to pick up Chinese silver coins; but since silver was abolished, all the coins collected by the government and sold to America, to be converted there into silver bullion, late-comers have appeared on the horizon, trying to pick up what they have ignored yesterday. Silver coins still are cheap here, but the number of collectors is rapidly rising, and so will prices before long. This line offers great attractions to collectors who can, with modest means at their disposal, still create a representative collection.

Speaking about silver one must not overlook the prehistoric sycee taels. These originated more than 2,000 years ago and were officially abolished in 1933. As will be recalled the ancient sycee tael was cast into peculiarly shaped ingots, varying in form from century to century. The manufacturers were primi-

*See Bulletin No. 5 (1939) of the Numismatic Society of China, "The History of Minting in China" by E. Kann.

tively equipped casting shops, uncontrolled by the government. Shanghai sycee usually was 985/1000 fine. Most of this 'commodity' has by now been melted up, so that it is very difficult to attempt building up a collection of sycee, though—aside from the intrinsic value there remains a high cultural worth.

A further important branch of Chinese numismatics is to be found in the modern minted copper cent. Many collectors adhere to this branch only. Although minted only in the course of 40 years (1890-1930), the country was literally swamped with these coins, mostly with the 1 cent (10-cash) variety. All the provinces tried to make money for their own coffers by making copper cents. As a result of this overproduction the value of the copper cent declined rapidly from 100 to the silver dollar in 1905 to 350 to the dollar by 1924. Counting the number of variations, not to speak of varieties, would be a great task. There are many thousands extant. And the modern copper cent has many followers, who specialize in this particular line and find that they are fully occupied during their leisure time. For reasons already stated when speaking about minted silver pieces, it is just as difficult to find "uncirculated" coppers (except these made since 1936), for the majority is faulty when coming out from the machines. According to a tabular statement compiled by myself China in the course of 40 years (1890-1930) turned out the following quantities of machine-made copper coins: (in round figures)*

	Pieces:
1 cash	860 million,
2 cash	60 million,
5 cash	135 million,
10 cash	42 billion,
	Pieces:
20 cash	7 billion,
50 cash	740 million,
100 cash	800 million,
200 cash	1 billion.

N.B. 10 cash=1 cent.

Only during the second half of the 17th century bank notes were invented and first used in Europe (Sweden). However, one thousand years before that period China circulated banknotes, backed by metallic money. Since about 700 A.D. paper money was in circulation within China and continued to be used there with the exception of a short interregnum from about 1650 to 1850. Rather few people ever attempted to collect Chinese banknotes, but it is an extensive branch of numismatics, well worth the trouble. How many different specimens there are in existence is well nigh impossible to determine, but the total must go into the ten thousands.†

The foregoing are but brief remarks pertaining to generalities connected with Chinese numismatics. They represent a superficial sketch of actualities. But they tend to demonstrate how very vast is the domain of money in China and how difficult it is to attempt to collect everything Chinese.

It is pleasing to note that recently American collectors have been taking a keen interest in Chinese numismatics. Those that decide to specialize in one of the numerous branches will not be disappointed. The Society at which I am functioning as chairman will always be happy to give honest advice to inquirers on problems connected with money in China. Letters on the subject addressed to me (941 Avenue Foch, Shanghai) will receive prompt attention.

There is a gentleman living in the United States who knows China well from personal visits and who has, out of genuine conviction, become a propagandist for Chinese numismatics. I refer to Mr. Howard F. Bowker, who is not merely an enthusiast, but also an expert.

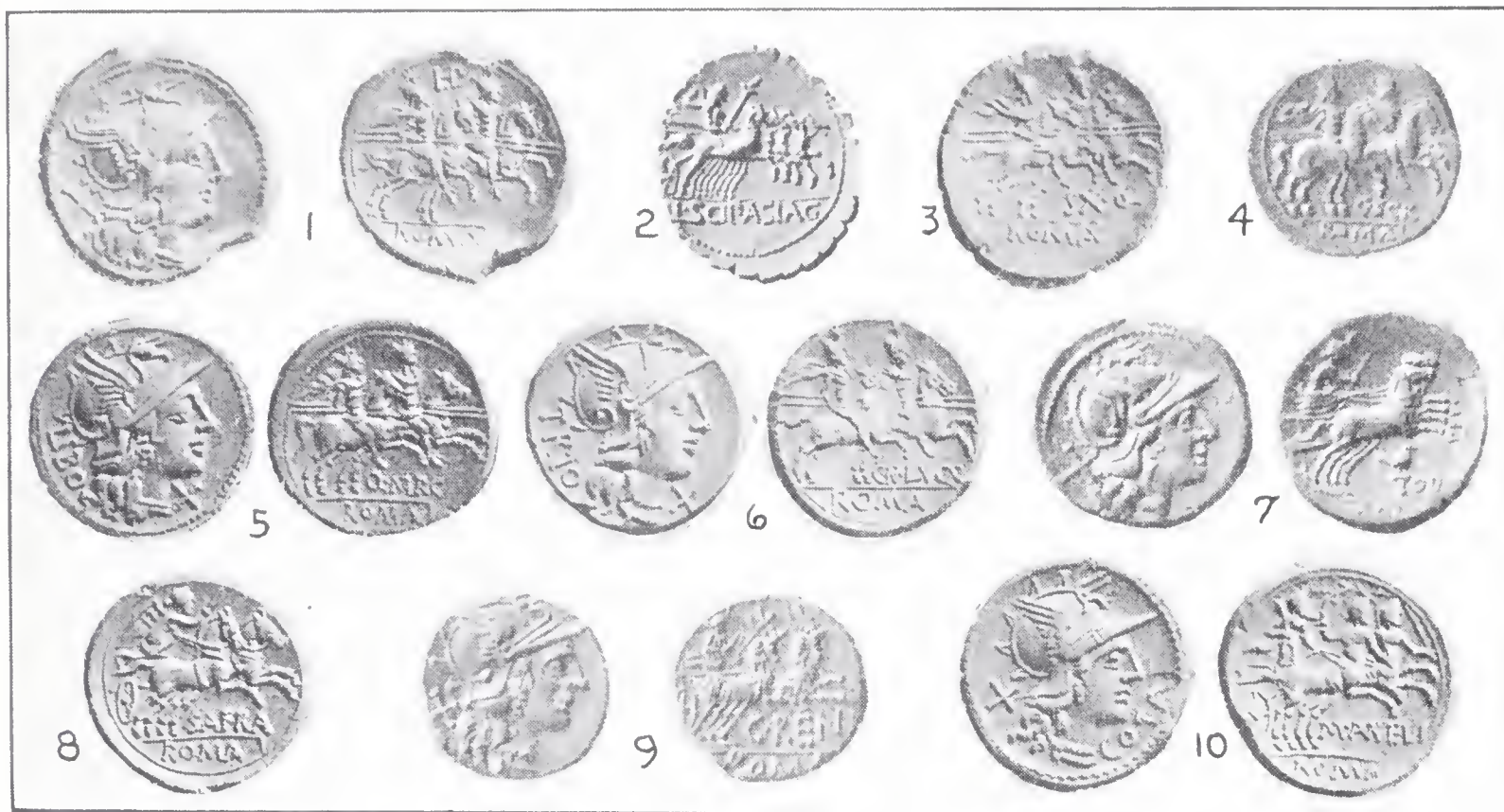
*See Bulletin No. 5 of the Numismatic Society of China (1939) "The History of Minting in China", by E. Kann.

†See "Banknotes in China" published in four successive issues of the Central Bank of China's Bulletin (Quarterly) 1936-1937, written by E. Kann.

Roman Republican Denarii

By R. W. JOHNSON

Part Three



The Republican moneyers were very discreet in the way they gradually intruded their signatures on the flans of the coinage. First we see merely their monograms, e.g. — “HP” for Lucius Plautius Hypsacus, on the reverse of a denarius issued 196-173* B.C. (fig. 1). This was later expanded to the abbreviated form and finally the full name and official titles of the moneyer.

But before proceeding further with this new phase in the development of the republican coinage, let us review for a moment the origin and composition of the Roman name itself. First in order comes the “praenomen” which corresponds to our ‘given’ name. Next, the very significant “nomen” or tribal name identifying the “gens”, all important in classifying coins of this series. This is followed by the “cognomen”, equivalent to our ‘family’ name and indicating the subdivision of the gens or tribe into the smaller unit of the “familia”. Lastly, we occasionally note the appearance of a nickname or honorific title known as the “agnomen”. An example of this usage occurs on a late coin of the Cornelia gens. Here we see the inscription

“L.SCIP.ASIAG.” (fig. 2) standing for Lucius Scipio (Cornelius) Asiagenus, the agnomen referring to the Asiatic victories of an ancestor of the moneyer. This slight digression from our theme is necessary in order to gain some understanding of Roman nomenclature, which must be mastered if we are to follow the republican series intelligently.

As we have already stated, the next logical move for the Roman moneyer was to identify himself in some more comprehensive manner than by the simple use of his initials. Monograms appeared as early as the last half of the third century B.C. and were rapidly superseded by a brief form of the mint master’s name. Figure 3, a denarius of Sextus Quinctilius bearing the legend “SX.Q” and figure 4, a coin of Caius Scribonius (172-151 B.C.) with the inscription “C.SCR” are cases in point. On the issues of Quintus Marcius Libo (fig. 5)—of the same period as our last piece—and those of Cnaeus Lucretius Trio (fig. 6)—150-125 B.C.—we see a new development, in the inclusion of the cognomen on the obverse behind the head of Roma, while the praenomen

and nomen repose in their usual place under the Dioscuri. Additional varieties and modifications of the moneyer's superscription are numerous. We cannot fail to observe them as we go along.

Paralleling the rapid evolution of the Roman signature were the even more revolutionary changes in reverse types. The Roma head on the obverse as yet remained standard, but in 190 B.C. an entirely new reverse was introduced, Diana or Luna riding in a two horse chariot, the biga (fig. 7). This coin was designed to circulate side-by-side with the more familiar Dioscuri. It was issued by a member of the Todilia gens and provides us with the first illustration of the punning or canting type which seemed to be popular with many of the later moneyers. His name "Todilius" is given in its abbreviated form "TOD". Perched on the letter 'T' is a small bird, a wren, called in latin "Todillus". The allusion is obvious.

Twenty years later, on a denarius of Spurius Afranius (fig. 8), we find Victory usurping the position of charioteer, formerly held by Diana. This suggests a reference to some contemporary event and may have celebrated the recent triumph over Antiochus (189 B.C.).

From 150 B.C. on, new and revolutionary reverses appear in rapid succession. First we have the epochal "goat biga" type of the Renia gens (fig. 9), issued at the beginning of this new era in the coinage. The ancestors of the moneyer originally came from the town of Lanuvium where there was a local cult devoted to the worship of Juno Caprotina, a goddess to whom the goat was held sacred. She is generally shown wearing a goat-skin headdress, in which garb she appears as the driver of the two goats on our piece. This is presumably the first instance of a moneyer utilizing the entire reverse of a Roman coin to proclaim his ancestry or family history as a form of self-glorification. It shows the decline in strength of true republican feeling and heralds the enthronement of plutocracy. Also, it set a precedent for later moneyers, amongst whom it became

fashionable to boast of their lineage or of the past accomplishments of some patriot whose name they happened to carry on. One or both sides of the public currency were made to bear witness to their vainglory.

The period 150-125 B.C. is particularly rich in both new and established types. We would expect this in an age of transition. Take for example the "centaur" reverse (fig. 10) of the denarius of M.Aurelius Cota issued in 149 B.C. The charioteer, Hercules in this case, is riding in a car drawn by two mythological creatures, half-man and half-horse, known as centaurs. These imaginary beings originated in Thessaly where Hercules was thought to have fought a duel with them. Thessaly was also famous for its cavalry and the myth may have stemmed from the resemblance of a horse and rider to the centaur. If you will think back to the conquest of Mexico you will remember that Cortez and his men were worshipped as gods partly as the result of the belief by the Indians that horse and rider were one and the same creature. M.Aurelius Cota, an ancestor of the moneyer and legate under Scipio, won victories over Antiochus the Great in Thessaly and Epirus and it is possible that we may attribute the choice of coin type to this campaign. If so, we now see one of the first direct allusions to the moneyer's own family history, referred to in the preceding paragraph.

* According to the latest researches of H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson, two prominent English numismatists, the accepted dating for Romano-Campanian silver and the majority of Roman denarii prior to 187 B.C. is open to question. They maintain that Pliny has been misinterpreted. His date of 269 B.C. is believed by them to represent the initial issue of Romano-Campanian pieces rather than the first denarius. They also suggest, as the result of their studies, that the denarius could not have been minted before 187 B.C. Until this controversy is definitely settled I have deemed it best to adhere to the chronology of the B.M.C. "Coins of the Roman Republic", hitherto considered standard. For further information on this subject see:—"The Date of the Roman Denarius" Proceedings of the British Academy—published in 1932.

(To be continued)

PERMANENT COIN EXHIBITS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World

The Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, while not the largest is probably the most varied currency collection in the world. All periods since the introduction of monetary systems are represented and it is believed that all political divisions of the world, which have issued money, are included.

Beginning with such ancient types as the clay tablet due bill of Babylon of 5000 years ago and the implement-shaped pieces and dress money of China, the collection contains a complete record of types of coins and money up to the present time. Among the early Greek and Roman coins are specimens of the first silver coins of Aegina, tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, a decadrachm of Syracuse, and such Biblical coins as the shekel, widow's mite, and tribute penny.

Here you will find specimens of various types of odd and curious forms of money including brick tea, fish hooks, musket balls, woodpecker scalps, and many examples of wampum. A great variety of materials and basic commodities are represented such as salt, grain, leather, rubber, wood, coal, glass, cloth, silk, linen and velvet.

The grotesque in money standards is perhaps best illustrated by the stone money of Yap. A specimen on display measures about 30 inches in diameter and weighs about 175 pounds. It is worth 10,000 cocoanuts or a wife. An interesting contrast is that of the smallest gold coin, about the size of a pin head, from India and the large copper

coin of Sweden weighing thirty-one pounds.

The American section contains many types of colonial coins and all types of coins issued by the United States mints, including the 1804 silver dollar. The private gold issues of California also are represented and include several types of \$50 "slugs".

The visitor may see the evolution of paper money from the Ming dynasty of China in the 14th century to the modern ten-thousand dollar Federal Reserve Note of the United States. To the numismatist and the student of history or banking, the fine collection of United States paper money will prove of great value and interest. Represented are pre-Revolutionary notes, Colonial and Continental currency, private and state bank notes, Fractional currency and Confederate currency of the Civil War period, various types of "greenbacks", silver certificates, and national bank notes. The collection of modern United States scrip issued in the 1930's is undoubtedly the most complete to be found anywhere and contains specimens from every state in the union, from the District of Columbia and Hawaii. There are over twenty-five hundred different types of scrip representing about six hundred various places of issue.

Financial documents bearing signatures of many presidents of the United States, of famous authors and other celebrities are represented. Two of the most interesting of these documents are notes of the Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma and the Arapahos Indians in the

"Far West"—Oregon. Another is a draft written in braille and signed by Helen Keller.

Mis-struck coins and paper money errors seem to have a special appeal to the public. A two-dollar bill with a one-dollar back is one of the most interesting, while others show notes printed while creased, numbers inverted, wrong charter number, and an Indian cent with three impressions.

On display also is a fine model of the handsome Pine Street entrance to the head office of the Bank. The model shows the actual coins which are reproduced in stone on a greatly enlarged scale on the architrave. These twenty-

three coins present a historical outline of the world's coinage and range from those of early Greece to the United States Peace Dollar.

This collection was acquired in 1928 from Mr. Farran Zerbe who had spent more than forty years collecting it and who remained as curator until 1939 when he was succeeded by Mr. Vernon L. Brown.

The object of the Chase collection is purely educational and the exhibit with its associated library is open to the public without charge. A small descriptive booklet containing many illustrations is given to all visitors and is sent free of charge upon request.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Numismatist. December 1940. E. F. Feely—Nickel and Nickel Alloys in Subsidiary Coinage; Hans Schulman—Coins of the Dutch East Indies; D. M. Bullowa—The Last Grand Master of Malta; G. M. Korb—St. Eligius, Patron of Numismatics; Hans Holzer—Graphitti on Roman Solidi; O. H. Dodson—Chinese Attempts to Reduce Counterfeiting; Notes; Meetings of Societies; Etc.

As Moedas Visigodas De Monicipio. By A. Elias Garcia. Castelo Branco 1940.

Numizmatikai Kozlony, 1939-40. Budapest 1940. The Journal of the Hungarian Numismatic Society. With

resumes in French and German of the principal articles.

American Numismatic Association. Proceedings of the American Numismatic Association Convention held at Detroit, Michigan, August 26-29, 1940.

Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. December 1940. The Definition of a Pattern; J. Coffin—Scudos of Pope Innocent the Twelfth; R. J. Walker—Danish Coins of the Order of the White Elephant; P. Pennington—Denarii of the Closing Period of the Roman Republic; Notes; Departments; Etc.

Numaria, November 1940. Publication of the Numismatic and Philatelic Soc'y of Ceara (Brazil).

An Account of The Currency of The Republic of Texas 1836 to 1845

By HENRY E. ELROD

Texas history began with the coming of the French under La Salle in 1685.

The history, however, with which this article is concerned began with the colonization in 1821 of lands granted by Mexico to Stephen F. Austin of Missouri.

A recital of the political events and conditions which in 1835 led the Colonists to revolt against Mexican rule seems unnecessary; it suffices to relate that the revolt brought about the birth, in 1836, of an independent nation—the Republic of Texas.

Prior to the Revolution there had been little need for money in Texas. The population was sparse and business transactions were few and most of these were effected by barter. Occasional transactions involving cash were made with Spanish “milled” dollars or Mexican “hammered” and “eagle” money¹.

In August 1835 Texans found themselves at war with powerful, rich and despotic Mexico. Without an organized government and with no resources, they were, as expressed by the Secretary of War, Thomas J. Rusk, “in a hell of a fix”². A party of citizens of Columbia met and decided that a consultation of all Texans was imperative. There re-

sulted, in November 1835, a “General Consultation” to which a previously appointed “Council” reported in part that “Our finances . . . are Eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents. This money has been exhausted as is an advance by the President of the Council of Thirty-six dollars. There were several hundred dollars in the hands of Mr. Money, Alcalde (Mayor) of the municipality of Austin. Upon this money several advances have been made . . . and will probably nearly cover the amount of money in the Alcalde’s hands; as such you may consider that at this moment the Council is out of funds.”

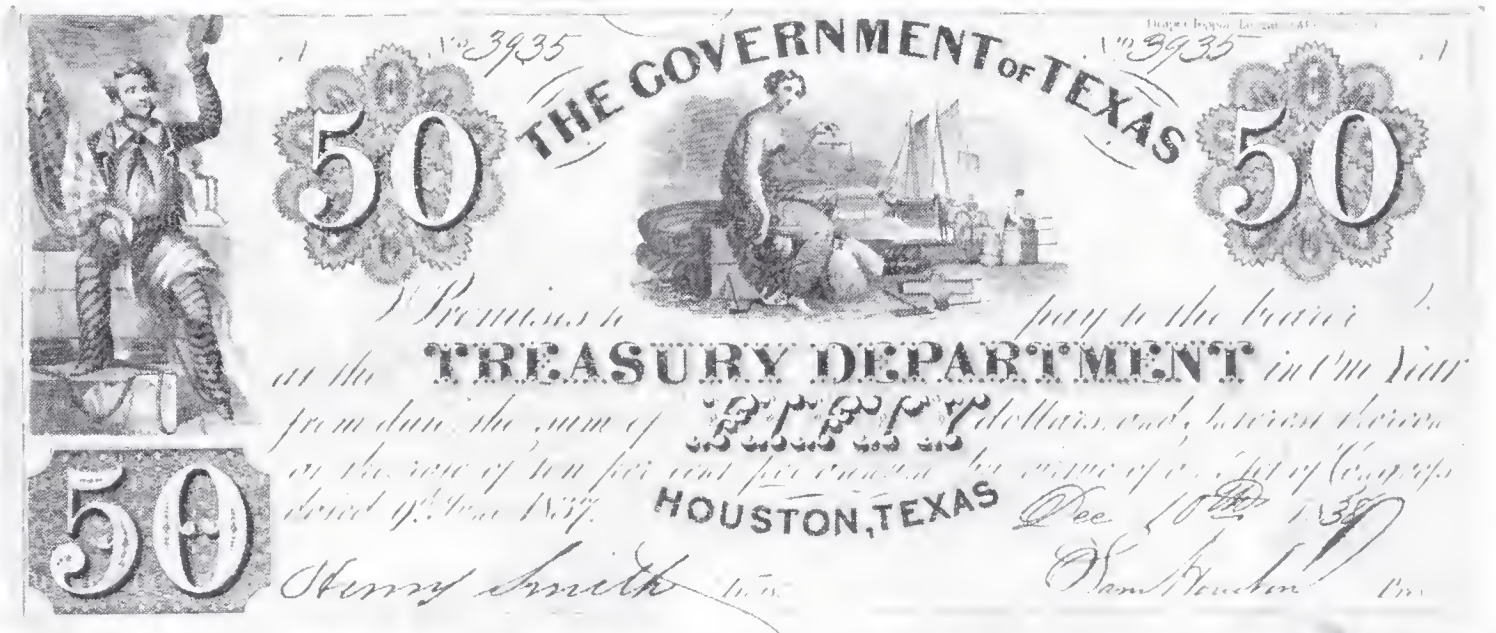
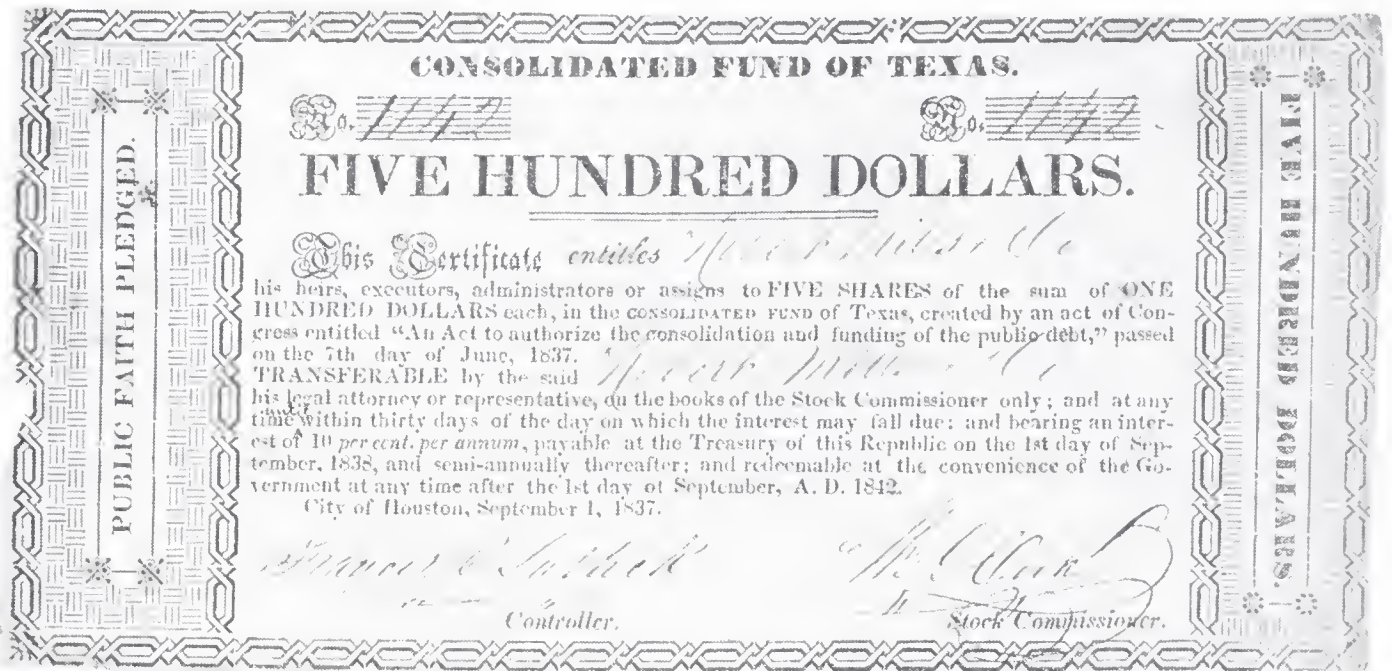
A provisional government was immediately set up and on January 7, 1836, decreed “that the Treasurer shall immediately cause to be printed . . . One hundred fifty thousand dollars in treasury notes varying in specified value from one dollar to one hundred dollars . . .”. These notes were printed and circulated but to the last note, this first currency of Texas seems to have vanished completely.

March 2, 1836, a de facto government was set up and on April 21 the battle of San Jacinto—the 16th decisive battle of the world—was fought and won, freeing Texas from Mexican domination.

June 9, 1837, Congress authorized the issuance of \$500,000 in promissory notes bearing interest at 10%. (President Sam Houston vetoed the act but it was passed over his head.) The President was legally obligated to sign these notes but he declined to do so because

¹ “Hammered” money was old Spanish and Mexican silver from which the effigies had been effaced by hammering. “Eagle” money was new Mexican money with a spread eagle on the obverse. The silver content and fineness of each was the same but “eagle” money was worth 100 cents per dollar, while “hammered” money passed at only 90 cents in United States of North America dollars.

² Gambrell’s “Mirabeau B. Lamar”, pp. 68-69.



he was still suffering from a wound received at the battle of San Jacinto and "was otherwise indisposed". Congress therefore authorized William G. Cooke, then Treasurer, to sign the notes for the President and their issuance began in November 1837. They were designated "Government of Texas" treasury notes and were issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. The first emission was in the amount of \$514,510 in *printed* notes. The second emission was in the amount of \$436,289³ in notes *engraved* by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company, Philadelphia and New York, as was the third emission for \$214,340. (Although issuance of only \$500,000 in treasury notes was originally authorized, subsequent acts of Congress increased the amount to \$5,000,000).

"Change notes" were authorized in denominations of one, two and three dollars, and were exchangeable for the promissory notes previously issued. These were "Republic of Texas" notes with plain backs and bore no interest. They were engraved by Endicott & Company, New Orleans, and were gen-

³ Included some "change notes".

erally signed by Jas. W. Simmons, Treasurer.

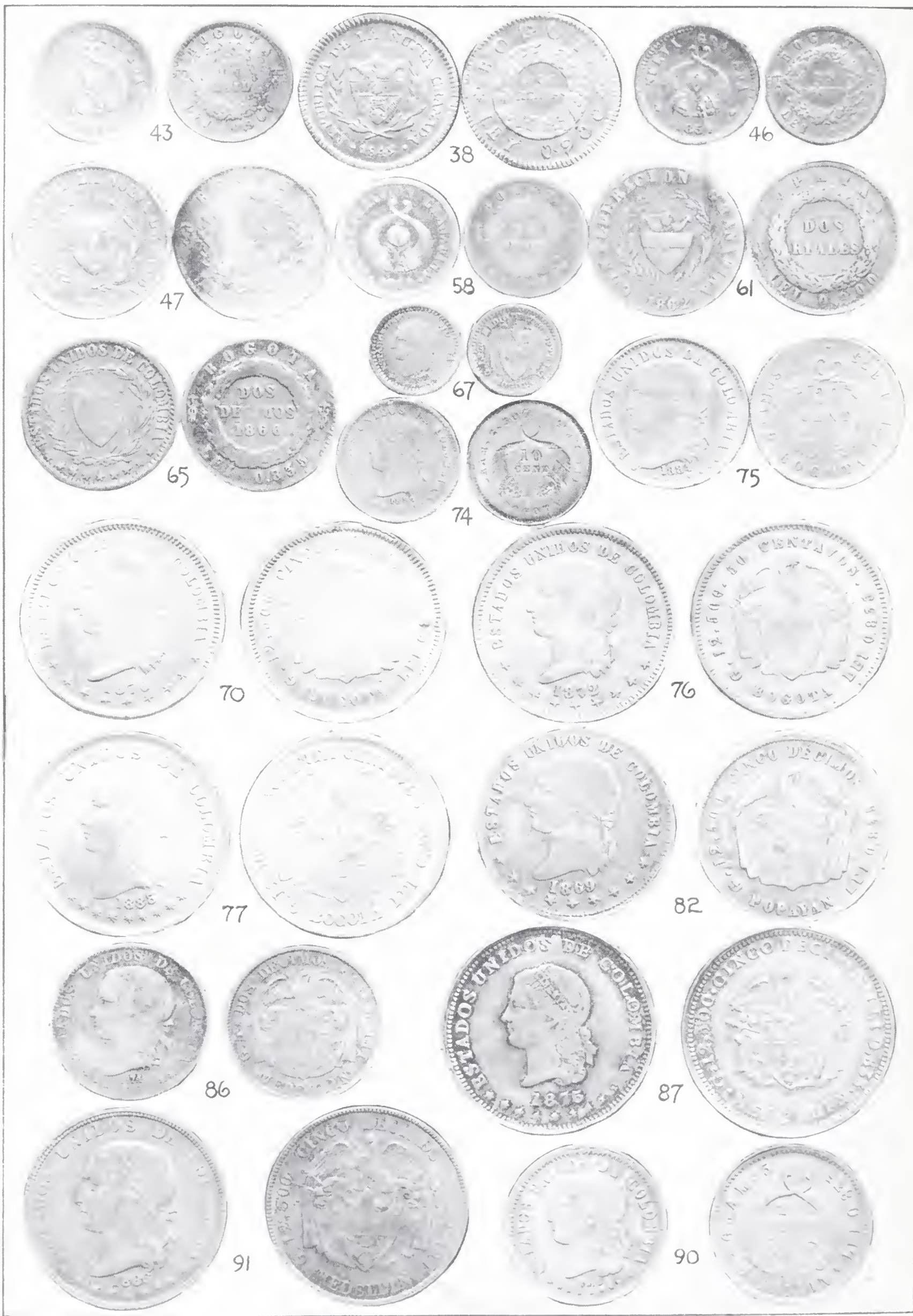
The issuance of the interest-bearing notes was discontinued in January 1839, at which time they were worth 40 cents per United States dollar.

New treasury notes (4th emission) were issued during 1839 in the amount of \$1,569,010 in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. Engraved by Rowden, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans, these notes were very attractive with their bright red backs and a large star in the center: they were generally known as "red backs" and "star" money. At the time of their issue they were worth 37.5 cents per dollar, but by mid-winter 1841-2 their value had dropped to nothing in many parts of the Republic.

The 5th emission of treasury notes, 1839-40, in the amount of 1,983,790 was the last of the Republic of Texas notes. There had been issued, all told, the sum of \$4,717,939 of which \$2,220,393 were redeemed and cancelled or destroyed. Except for a few specimens in museums and collectors' hands, the balance has G. W. T. W.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of November, 1940.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 974,503.00	.....	.....
Quarter dollars	1,317,251.50	.....	.....
Dimes	1,149,100.60	\$931,000.00	\$390,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	1,352,075.00	490,000.00	375,000.00
One-cent bronze	675,013.00	118,000.00	123,600.00



COINS OF COLOMBIA
(Continued)

- 38 2 Reales 1848, 49. Similar but date below shield
- 39 8 Reales 1847. Similar
- 40 10 Reales 1847-49. Condor on shield. R Value in wreath
- 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1850. Pomegranate. R Value
- 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1850-52. Pomegranate between cornucopiae. R MEDIO REAL in wreath
- 43 1 Real 1851-53. Similar
- 44 2 Reales 1850-53. Shield between branches. R Value in wreath
- 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo. 1853-58. Type of $\frac{1}{2}$ real
- 46 1 Decimo 1854-58. Similar
- 47 2 Decimos 1855. Shield. R Value in wreath
- 48 10 Reales 1850, 51. Condor above shield. R Value in wreath
- 49 1 Peso 1855-58. Type of 10 reales but UN PESO in wreath

Popayan

- 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1841-51. Cornucopia. R Value
- 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1849, 50. Pomegranate. R Value
- 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1838, 39, 40, 46. Same type as Bogota
- 54 1 Real 1844, 45. Similar
- 55 2 Reales 1842-44. Condor flying above cornucopia. R Value above wreath

CONFEDERACION GRANADINA

Bogota

- 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1860, 61. Pomegranate. R Value
- 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo 1861. Pomegranate and cornucopiae. R Value in wreath
- 58 1 Decimo 1859. Similar
- 59 1 Peso 1859, 60. Same type as preceding coin for Nueva Granada. No. 48

Popayan

- 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1860. Pomegranate. R Value
- 61 2 Reales 1862. Pointed shield in wreath. R Value in wreath

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA
Bogota

- 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1864-81. Pomegranate. R Value
- 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo 1863-69. Pomegranate between cornucopiae. R Value in wreath
- 64 1 Decimo 1863-66. Similar
- 65 2 Decimos 1866, 67. Shield. R Value in wreath
- 66 1 Peso 1862-67. Condor above arms. R Value in wreath
- 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo. 1868-71. Liberty head. R Value above arms
- 68 1 Decimo 1869-71. Similar
- 69 2 Decimos 1872. Similar
- 70 5 Decimos 1869-71. Similar
- 71 1 Peso 1871. Similar
- 72 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Centavos 1872-81. Pomegranate. R Value
- 73 5 Centavos 1875-85. Liberty head. R Value within crossed cornucopiae. Fineness .666
- 74 10 Centavos 1874-84. Similar. Fineness .835
- 75 20 Centavos 1884. Similar
- 76 50 Centavos 1872-74. Liberty head. R Condor above shield. Value 50 CENTAVOS
- 77 50 Centavos 1874-86. Larger head. Value CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

Popayan

- 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1863-81. Pomegranate. R Value
- 79 1 Decimo 1867. Pomegranate between cornucopiae. R Value in wreath
- 80 2 Decimos 1867. Shield. R Value in wreath
- 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo 1873-75. Liberty head. R Value above arms
- 82 5 Decimos 1869, 73. Similar

Medellin

- 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1874. Pomegranate. R Value
- 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decimo 1869-72. Liberty head. R Value above arms
- 85 1 Decimo 1874. Similar
- 86 2 Decimos 1870-74. Similar
- 87 5 Decimos 1869-76. Similar
- 88 1 Peso 1871. Similar
- 89 10 Centavos 1885, 86. Larger and more artistic head of Liberty. R Value within crossed cornucopiae
- 90 20 Centavos 1874-85. Similar
- 91 5 Decimos 1877-86. Similar

(To be continued)

SCRIP ISSUED BY RAILROAD, CANAL AND BRIDGE COMPANIES
AND OTHERS IN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PRIOR TO 1900,
SIMILAR TO BANK NOTES.

By D. C. WISMER

MASSACHUSETTS			Erie & Kalamazoo R.R. Co.		
Boston			Denomination	Date	Valuation
Atlantic & St. Lawrence R.R.			25c		
			50c		
Denomination	Date	Valuation	\$1.25		5.00
\$1			\$1.50	1838	5.00
			\$1.75		5.00
Eastern Express Co.					
10c			Brest		
25c			Monroe & Ypsilanti R.R. Co.		
50c		\$1.00	\$5	Nov. 1, 1838	7.50
Salem			Detroit		
S. & S. D. Railroad Co.			Detroit & Pontiac R.R. Co.		
2c	"Good for two cts."	10.00	\$3		
Springfield			Detroit & Pontiac Turnpike Co.		
Western R.R. Corp.			6¼c		
10c	Oct. 1, 1862	5.00	Detroit & St. Joseph R.R. Co.		
20c	Oct. 1, 1862	5.00	\$1		
25c	Oct. 1, 1862	5.00	\$2		
50c					
MICHIGAN			Grand Haven		
Adrian			Steamer Michigan		
Erie & Kalamazoo R.R. Bank			25c	Mar. 4, 1854	3.00
\$1	C., Indian. 1840	1.00	50c	May 10, 1854	3.00
\$1	C., Ceres. 1853	1.00	Grand Rapids		
\$1	C., Steamboat. Aug 1, 1853	.50	Michigan City & South Bend Plank Road Co.		
\$1	Steamboat. Aug. 1, 1854	.50	(At Exchange Bank of Daniel Ball & Co.)		
\$2	C., Ceres. 1853	1.00	\$1	1858	3.00
\$2	Aug. 1, 1853	.50	\$2		5.00
\$2	Aug. 1, 1854	.50			
\$3	C., Indian. 1838	1.00	Jackson		
\$3	C., Ceres. 1853	1.00	Detroit & St. Joseph R.R. Bank		
\$3	Aug. 1, 1854	.50	\$1		
\$5	C., Train. 1836	1.00	\$2		
\$5	FIVE in red—June 1, 1853	1.00	\$5	Apr. 9, 1840	5.00
\$5	C., Portrait. Aug. 1, 1853. (V-V in red)	.50			
\$5	(5-5 in red). Aug. 1, 1853	.50			
\$10	C., Train. Jan. 2, 1854	1.50			
\$10	(X-X in red). Unsigned	1.00			
\$20		2.00			
\$50		3.00			
\$100		5.00			

Marquette

Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon
R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$1	Jan. 2, 1854 .....	.....
\$10	Jan. 2, 1854 .....	.....
\$20	Jan. 2, 1854 .....	.....

Monroe

River Raisin & Lake Erie R.R. Co.

\$1	C., Steamboat. 1839	1.00
\$1	C., Wharf view. 1840.....	1.00
\$1	C., Indian & dog. 1840.....	1.00
\$1	C., Railroad & River. 1863	1.00
\$2	C., Horse. 1836	1.50
\$2	1840	1.00
\$2	1863	1.00
\$3	C., Commerce. 1836	1.50
\$3	1840	1.50
\$3	C., Milkmaid. 1863	1.50
\$5	C., Train	2.00
\$10	.....	.....
\$20	1836	2.00
\$50	.....	.....

Palmyra

Palmyra & Jacksonburgh R.R. Co.

\$1	C., Steamboat	5.00
\$2	2.00
\$3	2.00

St. Clair

St. Clair & River Raison R.R. Co.

\$1
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St. Clair & Romeo R.R. Co.

\$1	5.00
\$2	(Proof)	5.00
\$3	(Proof)	5.00

Toledo

Erie & Kalamazoo R.R. Co.

25c	.....	.....
\$1.25	.....	3.00

Utica

Shelby & Detroit R.R. Co.

25c	1838	5.00
50c	.....	5.00
\$1.00	1838	3.00
\$2.00	1838 .....	.....

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen

Aberdeen & Pontotoc R.R. & Banking Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$5
\$10	Oct. 25, 1837	5.00
\$20
\$50
\$100

Agent of the—New Orleans, Jackson
& Great Northern R.R. Co.

25c	Jan. 29, 1862	2.00
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Benton

Benton & Manchester R.R. & Banking Co.

\$5
\$10
\$20	May 7, 1838	5.00
\$50

Brandon

Mississippi & Alabama R.R. Co.

\$1	.....	.....
\$2	.....	.....
\$3	.....	.....
\$5	(Payable at the Bank of I. L. & S. Joseph & Co., New York) Dec. 20, 1836	1.00
\$5	(At Girard Bank) 1837	1.00
\$5	R. & L., Stephen Girard's Portrait. Jan. 2, 1837.....	1.00
\$5	C., Loading Cotton—1837	.50
\$10	C., Eagle—Jan. 2, 1837	1.00
\$10	Eagle—Jan. 2, 1837 (At Girard Bank)	1.00
\$10	C., Washington—Dec.— 1836. (At Girard Bank) written in	1.00
\$10	(Brandon) Mar.—1837 ..	.75
\$10	(Printed Back) 1838 .....	.75
\$10	R., Aurora. June—1838	2.00
\$20	C., Ceres. Oct. 4, 1837	2.00
\$20	C., Steamboats. 1837	1.00
\$20	(Printed Back) 1838	1.00
\$25	C., Train. Oct. 1, 1837 ..	5.00
\$25	C., Three Allegorical Figures. 1837 ..	2.00
\$25	(Printed Back) 1838	2.00
\$50	R. & L., Train. Oct.— 1837	2.00
\$50	R. & L., Portrait of Ful- ton. Mar. 1, 1837 ..	1.50
\$50	(Printed Back) Jan. 1838	1.50
\$50	R., Liberty. L., Neptune. July 1, 1838 ..	3.00

The Coin Collector's Journal

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$100	(No Serial Letter) 1837	2.00
\$100	C., Train. Jan. 1, 1838	1.50
\$100	(Printed Back) 1838	1.50
\$100	(C., Commerce) "Brandon" written in ink	2.00
\$100	Post Note. R., Tecumseh	2.00
\$500	Nov. 10, 1837	15.00
\$1000	Nov. 1, 1837	15.00

Canton

New-Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern
R.R. Co.

10c	July 1, 1862	1.00
50c	July 1, 1862	1.00
75c	July 1, 1862	1.00
\$1	July 1, 1862	1.00
\$1.50	July 1, 1862	2.00
\$3	July 1, 1862	2.00
\$5	July 1, 1862	2.00

Clinton

Commercial & Railroad Bank of Vicks-
burg, Branch

\$10	Jan. 17, 1836	5.00
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Columbus

Columbus & Tombigby
Transportation Co.

\$50	Sept. 1, 1840	3.00
\$100		
\$500	Proof	15.00
\$1000	Proof	15.00
	Pioneer Express Co.	
10c	July 4, 1862	2.00
50c	July 4, 1862	2.00
	Tombigby R.R. Co.	
\$5	1837	2.00
\$10	1837	2.00
\$20	1837	2.00
\$100	1838	5.00

Gallatin

Mississippi R.R. Co. Branch

\$10	Aug. 1, 1838	2.00
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Grand Gulf

Grand Gulf R.R. & Banking Co.

\$5		
\$10	July 9, 1835	3.00
\$20		

Grenada

Mississippi & Tennessee R.R. Co.

5c		
5c	Feb. 20, 1862	2.00

Denomination	Date	Valuation
10c		
10c	Feb. 20, 1862	1.50
25c	C., Eagle—R., 25 CENTS	
	Feb. 20, 1862	1.00
25c	C., Eagle—R., Dog & Safe. Feb. 20, 1862	1.00
25c	C., Train—with 1 Passen- ger Coach. 1864	1.00
25c	C., Train—with 2 Passen- ger Coaches. 1864	1.00
25c	C., Train—with 3 Passen- ger Coaches. 1864	1.00
50c	C., Train. Jan. 1, 1864	1.50
75c	C., Train—1 Passenger Coach. 1864	1.00
75c	C., Train—2 Passenger Coaches	1.00
75c	C., Train—3 Passenger Coaches	1.00
\$1	C., Train. 1862	1.00
\$1	(Printed Back) 1862	1.00
\$2	1862	1.00
\$2	(Printed Back) 1862	1.00
\$3	Feb. 20, 1862	1.00
\$3	(Printed Back) 1862	1.00

Hernando

Hernando R.R. & Banking Co.

\$5	C., Ferdinand De Sota discovering Mississippi River, group of white men left, and group of Indians right.	
\$5	L. C., Liberty—1839	2.00
\$10	1839	2.00

Holly Springs

Mississippi Central R.R. Co.

5c	Jan. 1, 1862	.50
10c	Jan. 1, 1862	.50
25c	Jan. 1, 1862	.50
25c	Jan. 1, 1863	.50
50c	Jan. 1, 1862	.50
50c	Jan. 1, 1863	.50
75c	Jan. 1, 1862	.50
75c	Jan. 1, 1863	.50
\$1	Jan. 1, 1862	1.00
\$2	Jan. 1, 1862	1.00
\$3	Jan. 1, 1862	1.00

Macon

Mobile & Ohio R.R. Co.

10c	Feb. 15, 1862	1.00
25c	Feb. 15, 1862	1.00
50c	Feb. 15, 1862	1.00
\$1	Feb. 15, 1862	2.00
\$2	Feb. 15, 1862	2.00

(To be continued)

TWENTIETH CENTURY COINS

AUSTRALIA

George VI. 1938 Silver Florin, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Copper Penny and Halfpenny. Bright mint condition. 6 pcs.....\$ 2.00

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

George VI. 1938 Aluminum-bronze 2 Shillings, 1 Shilling, Sixpence. Nickel Threepence and 1/10 Penny. Bright mint condition. 5 pcs..... 2.25

CANADA

George VI. 1937 Set of silver dollar, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, nickel 5 cents, bronze 1 cent. Proof. 6 pcs..... 5.00
George VI. 1939 Dollar. PROOF condition. Very rare..... 10.00
George VI. 1939 Dollar, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 cent. Uncirculated. 6 pcs..... 3.25

EAST AFRICA

George VI. 1937 1 Shilling, 1/2 shilling, 1 cent and 1/2 cent. Unc. 4 pcs..... 1.25

FIJI

George VI. 1937 Silver Florin, Shilling and Sixpence. Nickel Penny. Bright mint condition. 4 pcs..... 2.25

FINLAND

1938 Aluminum-bronze 20, 10 and 5 Markka. Nickel 1 Markka, 50 and 25 Pennia. Bright mint condition. 6 pcs..... 2.50

NEW ZEALAND

1933. George V Silver Half Crown, 2 Shillings, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Uncirculated condition. 5 pcs..... 3.50
George V. 1935 Crown. Commemorating the Treaty of Waitangi. Naval officer and Maori shaking hands. Proof..... 5.00
George VI. 1937. Silver Halfcrown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Bright mint condition. 5 pcs..... 3.25

NORWAY

1906 2 Kroner. Commemorating the Independence of Norway. C of W 13. Unc. 1.25

SOUTH AFRICA

George V. 1934 Set of 2 1/2 Shilling, 2 Shillings, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence in silver. Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing in bronze. Proof condition. 8 pcs..... 6.00

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1932 George V. Complete set of Halfcrown, 2 Shillings, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Brilliant proof condition. 5 pcs..... 6.00

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